

STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER

JUVENILE ARRESTS & DETENTIONS
SUBJECT

DATE: January 1, 2021

NO: P-05

FROM: CHIEF ERIC JONES

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

INDEX: Arrests of Juveniles
Minors Who Are Arrested
Juvenile Arrests
Death and Serious Illness or Injury to Juveniles

I. POLICY

Sworn personnel will enforce public offenses pertaining to juveniles when they are involved in criminal matters.

II. PHILOSOPHY

- A. The philosophy pertaining to juveniles is based primarily on protection of the community and the juvenile.
- B. As with all community interactions, Stockton Police Officers will consider the four guiding principles of Procedural Justice as they relate to juvenile arrests and detentions. Those principles are:
 - 1. Respect – treating all with dignity and respect
 - 2. Voice – listening and allowing residents to be heard
 - 3. Neutrality – making decisions in a fair and impartial manner
 - 4. Trustworthiness – acting in ways that foster trust, are perceived as legitimate and exemplify fairness of Process

III. LAW

- A. Officers must become familiar with the following sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code:
 - 1. Section 602 (a): Except as provided in Section 707, any minor who is between 12 years of age and 17 years of age, inclusive, when he or she violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court.
 - 2. Section 602 (b): Any minor who is under 12 years of age when he or she is alleged to have committed any of the following offenses is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court:
 - (1) Murder
 - (2) Rape by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury
 - (3) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury
 - (4) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury
 - (5) Sexual penetration by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury

3. Section 207.1(d)(1), a minor 14 years of age or older who is taken into temporary custody by a peace officer on the basis of being a person described by Section 602, may be detained in a law enforcement facility that contains a lockup for adults under the following guidelines:

a. Detention Time Limit

Juveniles may be held in law enforcement facilities only long enough for officers to investigate the crime, facilitate the release of the juvenile to a parent, guardian, responsible relative, or adult designated by the parent, or transported to an approved county detention facility. Regardless of the age of the juvenile, nature of the offense, or status of the investigation, **juveniles shall not be held in a law enforcement facility for more than six hours.**

b. Secure Detention of Juveniles

(1) Definition of Secure Detention

Under secure detention, juveniles are locked in a room or enclosure and/or are physically secured to handcuffing benches, rails, chairs, or stationary objects.

(2) A juvenile held in secure detention shall meet all of the following criteria:

(a) **The juvenile must be 14 years of age or older; and**

(b) The juvenile must be in custody under the authority of Section 602 of the Welfare and Institution Code.

(c) The juvenile must present a serious risk of harm to self or others.

(3) In determining whether a juvenile poses a security risk of harm to self or others, the officer must take into account the following factors:

(a) Age, maturity, and delinquent history of the juvenile;

(b) Severity of the offense;

(c) The juvenile's behavior, including the degree to which the juvenile appears cooperative or uncooperative.

(d) The availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection for the juvenile; and

(e) The age, type, and number of other individuals who are detained in the facility.

c. Secure Detention Procedures

Law enforcement personnel placing juveniles in secure detention shall adhere to the following procedures:

(1) Obtain the approval of a sergeant or Watch/Section Commander prior to placing a juvenile in secure detention.

(2) Immediately record the detention on the Secure Detention of Juveniles Log and ensure that the approving supervisor is documented on the Log.

(3) **Inform the juvenile of the purpose of the detention, the expected duration, and the maximum six-hour detention time limit.** The advising officer must initial the Secure Detention of Juveniles Log on the corresponding lines.

(4) Ensure that the juvenile is not handcuffed to a bench, chair, or any stationary object outside of a locked room or enclosure for longer than 30 minutes.

(a) NOTE: The Watch/Section Commander or shift/unit sergeant may approve 30-minute extensions if they determine that a locked enclosure is not available. The juvenile shall be transferred to a locked room or enclosure at such time as one becomes available. The reasons for

continued secure detention outside of a locked enclosure shall be documented.

- (b) When a juvenile is handcuffed to a stationary object outside of a locked room or enclosure, a law enforcement employee shall be present at all times to ensure the juvenile's safety.

- (5) Ensure that a juvenile securely detained in a locked room or enclosure receives random, in-person safety checks at intervals that do not exceed 30 minutes. The time of the safety checks shall be documented, preferably in the Secure Detention of Juveniles Log. Law enforcement personnel shall also maintain constant auditory access to the juvenile. **Observation by television monitor is not sufficient.**

- (6) If a male and a female juvenile are placed in the same locked room or enclosure, they must be under constant personal observation by law enforcement personnel.

- (7) Locked rooms and enclosures where juveniles are securely detained shall meet all applicable health, safety, and fire regulations.

- (8) Locked rooms and enclosures shall have adequate lighting and seats in the form of chairs or benches.

- (9) Locked rooms and enclosures shall have temperature control and ventilation adequate to maintain a comfortable environment.

- (a) The holding cell in the Police Department Operations Facility may be used for the secured detention of juveniles.

- (b) Interview rooms can be used for secure detentions at that facility.

d. Non-secure Detention of Juveniles

- (1) Definition of Non-secure Detention

Under non-secure detention, a juvenile's freedom of movement is controlled solely by law enforcement personnel, and the juvenile is under constant personal observation and supervision. Non-secure detention prohibits the placement of juveniles in locked rooms or enclosures and prohibits physically securing juveniles to chairs, benches, handcuffing rails, or other stationary objects.

- (a) Juveniles under non-secure detention, regardless of age, maybe handcuffed. However, they shall not be handcuffed to chairs, benches, handcuffing rails, or other stationary objects.

- (2) Non-secure Detention Prerequisites

The following juveniles shall be held in non-secure detention when temporary detention at a law enforcement facility is necessary:

- (a) All juveniles under the age of 14; and
- (b) Juveniles who do not meet the criteria for secure detention.

- (3) Non-secure Detention Procedures

- (a) Juveniles in non-secure detention should be held in the interview room on the first floor of the Police Department Operations Facility. Juveniles held in non-secure detention shall not be held in the Police Department Operation Facility holding cell. Such juveniles may only be brought into the holding cell area for the purposes of obtaining photographs, fingerprints, or while in transit from the sally port to the interview room.

- (b) Juveniles held under non-secure detention shall be under the constant

observation and supervision of a law enforcement officer or a trained detention officer. Observation by television monitor is not sufficient; constant, in-person observation is required.

e. Care of Juveniles Held in Law Enforcement Facilities

Juveniles held in secure or non-secure detention shall have:

- (1) Reasonable access to a telephone;
- (2) Permission to retain their personal clothing, unless it presents a health hazard or is required as evidence;
- (3) Reasonable access to restroom facilities;
- (4) Reasonable access to drinking water and/or other beverages;
- (5) Privacy during visits with members of their immediate family, guardians, and/or attorneys;
- (6) Blankets and clothing necessary to ensure comfort; and
- (7) A snack, upon request, if the juvenile has not eaten within four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, will be purchased from a permitted facility (e.g., any licensed business to sell food products).

f. Contact and Communication with Adult Arrestees or Other Juveniles

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 208 provides that it is unlawful for minors detained in law enforcement facilities in which adults are confined to come or remain in "contact" with such adults. "Contact" is defined as communications, whether verbal, visual (gang signs), or through continuous immediate physical presence, such as a minor sharing a cell with an adult arrestee.

(1) Supervision of Minors in Temporary Detention

California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Article 14, Section 1546, specifies that in limited situations, an adult inmate, including an inmate worker, maybe in the same room or area with a detained juvenile. This may occur only if a member of the staff of the law enforcement facility maintains a side-by-side presence with the juvenile to ensure that no communication occurs. Situations in which a juvenile and an adult prisoner may be in the same room or corridor shall be limited to the following:

- (a) Booking;
- (b) Medical Screening;
- (c) Inmates performing work-related duties;
- (d) During the movement of inmates within law enforcement facilities.

(2) Segregation of Minors in Temporary Detention

Juveniles in custody under Section 602 WIC shall not be allowed to come in contact with juveniles in custody under Sections 300 or 601 WIC.

g. Suicide Risk and Prevention

- (1) A juvenile who exhibits excessive agitation, despondency, or other distressed behavior should be under constant direct supervision by a law enforcement employee. If the juvenile appears to be potentially suicidal, supervisory personnel should be immediately contacted for advice.

h. Discipline

- (1) Discipline of any kind, including withholding any of the amenities noted in section 'e' above, is not permitted.
 - i. Use of Physical Restraints on Juveniles
 - (1) The use of physical restraints on juveniles shall be limited to handcuffs and alternative restraints authorized under General Order Q-1i (Leg Restraints).
 - (2) Restraints shall be employed only as necessary to prevent injuries to juveniles and custodial personnel.
 - (3) A juvenile who exhibits violent behavior necessitating the use of alternative restraints should be kept under continuous personal observation for evidence of breathing difficulty or other symptoms of physical distress. A juvenile displaying any such symptoms should receive immediate medical treatment, and the custodial officer shall notify his/her supervisor, who will review the circumstances surrounding the detention.
 - j. Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
 - (1) A medical clearance shall be obtained prior to booking any minor known to have ingested or who appears to be under the influence of one or more intoxicating substances.
 - (2) Officers must provide supervision of any minor being detained or arrested, and known to have ingested an intoxicant, or may possibly be under the influence, and has been placed in an interview room, hospital room, or other non-secure areas not deemed as a "Lockup Facility." Under these circumstances, supervision must include personal observations not less than once every 15 minutes until resolution of the intoxicated state. The actual time of each personal observation shall be documented.
 - (3) Juveniles determined to be intoxicated shall not be left unattended and shall not be left alone in a holding cell, in secured detention, or in the back of a patrol vehicle.
 - k. Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained (for Adult Death and Serious illness see P-01)
 - (1) In the event a juvenile becomes seriously ill or injured while in Police custody, the Watch Commander will be notified immediately, and he/she will then ensure notification is made to the juvenile's parent or legal guardian. In the event, a juvenile dies while in Police custody, the Multi-Agency Protocol will be invoked, and death notifications will be made pursuant to Protocol procedures.
 - (2) The Investigations Division Lieutenant will notify the Juvenile Court in the event of serious illness, injury, or death of a juvenile in Police custody.
 - (3) In addition to any other Departmental investigations (i.e., Multi-Agency Protocol), a review must be conducted upon the death of a juvenile who is in custody. This separate Departmental review will be in the form of a committee review. The Departmental In-Custody Death Review Board composition shall be as follows:

Captain, involved division (Chair)
Lieutenant, Personnel and Training Section, or designee
Lieutenant, Investigations Division, or designee
Police Officer, Field Operations Division
Legal Advisor
 - (4) A Death in Custody Report of the incident must also be forwarded to the Board of Corrections, as well as the California Attorney General, within ten calendar days of the death. The Investigations Division Lieutenant will ensure this is completed.
2. Section 625 – In part, provides for taking a juvenile into custody. Arresting a juvenile requires advising of Miranda Rights regardless of whether or not any interrogation is to take place.

- a. Per Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6, youths under 18 years of age shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to waiving their rights or custodial interrogation. This consultation may not be waived.
 - b. If a youth under 18 years of age chooses to waive their Miranda Rights, the waiver action must be done in an intelligent manner.
 - (1) To ensure the waiver is intelligent, the admonishing officer should ask the youth if they understood their rights and answer any questions the youth or their legal counsel may have if additional clarification is needed.
 - (2) The officer will record the personal information of the youth's legal counsel as well as any statement the legal counsel provides to the youth's ability to waive their rights and answer questions.
 - (3) The San Joaquin County Public Defender's Office is the mandated first appointment to indigent minors accused of criminal conduct. Officers are to contact the on-call consulting public defender at (209) 361-9515 prior to any waiving of rights or custodial interrogation. If multiple youths are involved in the same incident, then Court Assigned Counsel through Lawyer Referral Services of the San Joaquin County Bar Association must also be contacted at (209) 513-0863.
 - c. If a juvenile indicates the desire for parents, guardians, or probation officer to be present, all questioning must cease until those persons requested appear.
 - (1) If after a reasonable period of time the parents, guardian, or probation officer cannot be contacted, re-advise the juvenile in another attempt to obtain an intelligent waiver in order to resume questioning.
 - (2) If the parents, guardian, or probation officer make an appearance, questioning can resume after the juvenile is re-advised of his/her Miranda Rights in another attempt to obtain an intelligent waiver.
3. Section 626 – Disposition of a minor. An officer, who takes a minor into temporary custody under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625, may do any of the following:
- a. Release the minor.
 - b. Deliver or refer the minor to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement or plan to provide shelter, care, counseling, or diversion services to minors so delivered.
 - c. Prepare, in duplicate, a written notice to appear before the probation officer in the county in which the minor was taken into custody at a time and place specified in the notice. The notice shall also contain a concise statement of the reasons the minor was taken into custody. The officer shall deliver one copy of the notice to the minor or to a parent, guardian, or responsible relative of the minor, and may require the minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or relative, or both, to sign a written promise to appear at the time and place designated in the notice. Upon the execution of the promise to appear, the officer shall immediately release the minor. The officer shall, as soon as practical, file one copy of the notice with the probation officer.
 - d. Take the minor without unnecessary delay before the probation officer of the county in which the minor was taken into custody, or in which the minor resides, or in which the acts take place, or the circumstances exist which are alleged to bring the minor within the provisions of Section 601 or 602, and deliver the custody of the minor to the probation officer. The peace officer shall prepare a concise written statement of the probable cause for taking the minor into temporary custody and the reasons the minor was taken into custody and shall provide the statement to the probation officer at the time the minor is delivered to the probation officer. In no case shall the officer delay the delivery of the minor to the probation officer for more than 24 hours if the minor has been taken into custody without a warrant on the belief that the minor has committed a misdemeanor.

- e. When enforcing a law regulating a public offense, the thought is to take the alternative which least restricts the juvenile's freedom of movement, provided such an alternative is compatible with the best interests of the minor and the community.
- 4. Section 627 – Notice to parent or guardian; right to make telephone calls.
 - a. When an officer takes a minor before a probation officer at a juvenile hall or to any other place of confinement, pursuant to this article, he/she shall take immediate steps to notify the minor's parent, guardian, or a responsible relative that such a minor is in custody and the place where he/she is being held.
 - b. Immediately after being taken to a place of confinement, pursuant to this article, and except where physically impossible, no later than one hour after he/she has been taken into custody, the minor shall be advised and has the right to make at least two telephone calls from the place where he/she is being held, one call completed to his/her parent or guardian, a responsible relative, or his/her employer, and another call completed to an attorney. The calls shall be at public expense if the calls are completed to telephone numbers within the local calling area and in the presence of a public officer or employee. Any public officer or employee who willfully deprives a minor taken into custody of his/her right to make such telephone calls is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The term "place of confinement," as used in this section, means The Juvenile Justice Center and not the temporary holding facility at the Stockton Police Department.

IV. PROCEDURE

- A. In handling juveniles, several questions must be considered by the investigating officer, who will use discretion as to what action best serves the community and the juvenile.
- B. Before alternatives are chosen, the investigating officer must consider the reasons for and the type of detention:
 - 1. Will the release of the juvenile endanger the parents?
 - 2. If the juvenile has a record of being a runaway, is it reasonable to assume the juvenile will flee the jurisdiction of the court?
 - 3. Will the release of the juvenile endanger other persons?
 - 4. Is there an "Order of Detention" issued by the court for the juvenile's arrest?
- C. Lecture and Release
 - 1. In accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code 602, children 11 years old and younger shall be lectured and released as they do not fall under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court unless they have been arrested for one of the following crimes:
 - a. Murder.
 - b. Rape by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
 - c. Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
 - d. Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
 - e. Sexual penetration by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
 - 2. When the investigating officer determines justice is best served for the community and the juvenile by counseling the juvenile and authorizing release to a parent or guardian as opposed to another form of detention, the officer will counsel and release the juvenile.
 - a. Generally, the juvenile will be of a young age.

- b. The crime will be of a minor nature.
 - c. The juvenile usually will have no previous arrest record.
 - 3. Cases involving "lecture and release" will require one of the following:
 - a. If there is already a crime report existing for the offense, and the juvenile is to be lectured and released, the arrest must be cleared via an Arrest Report.
 - b. If a departmental report number does not already exist, a Significant Incident Report must be completed.
 - 4. Several referral programs and agencies are available to parents and juveniles.
 - a. The Stockton Police Department Community Resources Manual has a complete list of these services and their functions.
- D. Citing to the Probation Department
 - 1. When the investigating officer determines justice is best served for the community and the juvenile by citing the juvenile to the Probation Department and having the juvenile turned over to the parents or guardian, the citation will be based on the juvenile's "Promise to Appear."
 - a. Generally, this will occur when the assistance of the Probation Department is needed to aid the juvenile and the family.
 - b. The crime is of a substantial nature. This juvenile and parent or guardian should receive Probation Department assistance.
 - c. The juvenile usually will have had dealings with law enforcement agencies in the past.
 - (1) Contact the Juvenile Justice Center to determine if the juvenile is on probation.
- E. Placing the juvenile into the Juvenile Justice Center
 - 1. As specified in Welfare and Institutions Code Section 627, when the officer determines justice is best served for the community and the juvenile by placing the juvenile in the Juvenile Justice Center, the officer will advise a parent or guardian as soon as practical. The decision to place the juvenile in the Juvenile Justice Center should be based on the following:
 - a. Generally, the crime is of a substantial nature.
 - b. The juvenile might flee the jurisdiction of the court.
 - c. The juvenile has violated an order of the Juvenile Court.
 - d. The protection of the juvenile or another person or property is involved.
 - 2. Cases involving placing the juvenile in the Juvenile Justice Center require a Crime/Arrest report or a Subsequent/Arrest report to be completed.
 - a. The juvenile will be booked into The Juvenile Justice Center in accordance with General Order P-6.
- F. Reports
 - 1. All reports completed that involved juveniles should contain the following information, in addition to the routine information:
 - a. Name, address, and phone number of the juvenile's parents or guardian.
 - b. School the juvenile is attending and the current status of enrollment.
 - 2. All juveniles will be given confidentiality on the Person's Page in ARS by entering a "J" in the Confidentiality Box. Juveniles may be referenced in the narrative by their first name and last initial

only, as is done in Case Law Summaries. For example, a juvenile victim named John Smith may be listed in the narrative as “(V) John S.,” and suspect Mary Jones may be listed as “(S) Mary J.”

G. District Attorney Review or Follow-up

1. Juvenile cases are handled differently from adult cases. Reports where all necessary follow-up has been completed should be cleared by an arrest or suspended. On “close call cases” (i.e., one-on-one confrontations or conflicting stories), officers should consider a Stat-1 (Citation) or Stat-3 (Lecture and Release) arrest.
 - a. Reports with a juvenile suspect shall not be referred to the Juvenile District Attorney’s Office or to the District Attorney’s Office for a complaint.
2. Reports needing additional follow-up should be forwarded to the Investigations Division.

H. Reporting of Secure and Non-secure Detentions of Juveniles

1. All juveniles in custody under Section 602 WIC shall be logged in either the Secure Detention or Non-secure Detention of Juvenile Logs.
 - a. Secure Detention Logs
 - (1) Operations Facility
 - (a) The Secure Detention Log will be kept in the holding cell area in the marked binder (refer to attachments).
 - (b) Logs will be collected on a daily basis by Records personnel.
 - (c) Complete the Log using the codes on the back of the log sheet.
 - (d) The Log should be completed when the juvenile is released from secure detention.
 - (2) Headquarters Facility
 - (a) The Secure and Non-Secure Detention Logs will be kept on the door of each locking interview room.
 - (b) The Logs will be collected on a daily basis by the Investigations Division Secretary and forwarded monthly to the Records Supervisor.
 - (c) Complete the Log using the codes on the back of the log sheet.
 - (d) The Log should be completed when the juvenile is released from secure detention.
 - b. Non-secure Detentions
 - (1) Non-secure Detention Log will be kept on the door of the first-floor interview room at the Police Department Operations Facility in the marked binder (see attachments).
 - (2) Non-secure Detention Logs will be collected on a daily basis by Records personnel.
 - (3) Complete the Non-secure Detention Log using the codes on the back of the log sheet.
 - (4) Non-secure Detention Logs should be completed when the juvenile is released from custody.
 - c. Detention Log Review

- (1) The Watch Commander will have the responsibility of reviewing both Detention Logs at the Main Police Facility on a daily basis. The Watch Commander will ensure the Logs are correctly completed and that incorrect entries are brought to the attention of the appropriate supervisor and corrected.
 - (2) The General Crimes Sergeant will have the responsibility of reviewing both Detention Logs at the Police Department Headquarters Facility on a daily basis. He/she will ensure the Logs are correctly completed and that incorrect entries are brought to the attention of the appropriate supervisor and corrected.
- d. Monthly and Annual Reporting to the Board of Corrections
- (1) Secure Detention Log sheets will be maintained by Records personnel.
 - (2) Non-secure Detention Log sheets will be maintained by Records personnel.
 - (3) Monthly reports to the Board of Corrections shall be submitted by Records personnel.
 - (a) Use the Board of Corrections form.
 - (4) Annual reporting to the Board of Corrections shall be completed by Records personnel. Annual reporting will consist of the completion and submission of an annual survey provided by the Board of Corrections. Surveys shall be completed in a timely manner in accordance with the directions outlined in the survey.

NON-SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES LOG

Conditions for Non-Secure Detention (WIC 207.1(d)2):

Agency: _____

Month/Year: _____

- Juveniles described by WIC Section 602, under 14 years of age, and juveniles 14 through 17 years of age who do not present a serious risk of harm to self or others shall be kept in non-secure detention.
- Juveniles may be held for no more than 6 hours to investigate the case, facilitate release to parent or guardian, or arrange for the transfer to an appropriate facility.
- Non-securely detained juveniles shall not be detained in a jail, lockup, or held in a locked room or area (holding tank or other locked enclosures).
- Non-secure detention allows the handcuffing of a juvenile, regardless of age, but not to a cuffing rail or other stationary object.

* Release Codes are listed on back of log.

A. Complete this section for each juvenile placed in non-secure detention.

B. Complete this section when juvenile is released or transferred.

Juvenile / Officer / Approved By / Location	Sex	Age	Reason Detained Charge(s)	Entered Facility		When Released		Total Time in Facility Hrs/Mins	Type of Release Code*	Release Information
				Date	Time	Date	Time			
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:
Arresting Officer:										Released By:
Detention Approved By:										
Location of Detention:										
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:
Arresting Officer:										Released By:
Detention Approved By:										
Location of Detention:										
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:
Arresting Officer:										Released By:
Detention Approved By:										
Location of Detention:										
Juvenile's Name:										Released To:
Arresting Officer:										Released By:
Detention Approved By:										
Location of Detention:										

Non-Secure Detention of Juveniles Log (Revised 11/10)

Supervisor Approving: _____

Date Approved: _____

This document is an EXAMPLE of a non-secure detention of juveniles log; although this information must be documented, there is no prescribed format.

Non-Secure Detention of Juveniles Log

Instructions: Section 1150, Title 15, California Code of Regulations requires that entry and release times of juveniles held in non-secure detention must be documented. At the end of each month, the number of juveniles held in non-secure detention and the duration of each detention must be tallied and submitted to the Corrections Standards Authority via the Monthly Report On The Detention Of Minors. Ensure that each juvenile is counted only once. Detention begins when the juvenile enters the law enforcement facility and ends when the juvenile leaves the facility.

Section A.
Detentions:

Information shall be entered for each juvenile placed in non-secure detention, regardless of the length of time. "Reason Detained" shall be the appropriate charge(s) (e.g., 211 PC, 459 PC, 11350 H&S).

Section B.

Type of Release Codes:

<u>Code #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	Juvenile released to parents.
2.	Transfer to detention facility
3.	Other type of release.

SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES LOG

Conditions for Secure Detention (WIC 207.1(d)1 / Title 15, Article 9):

- Record ONLY those juveniles held in a secure setting and document 30 minute checks.
- Juveniles must be 14 years of age or older and detained under WIC 602 with the exceptions noted in condition 3 below.
- Status and non-offenders shall never be placed in a secure setting.
(secure = secure perimeter, cell, a locked room, or secured to a stationary object)
 - A status offense is: runaway, underage drinking, possession of alcohol/tobacco, curfew violation, truancy. A juvenile detained on a warrant where the original offense is a status offense remains a status offender (WIC 601).

Agency: _____

Month/Year: _____

- A non-offender is a dependent/neglected juvenile or a juvenile in need of mental health services with no delinquent charges (WIC 300).
- Securely detained juveniles shall not be permitted to come in contact with status and non-offenders (WIC 207).
- Delinquents may only be held for up to 6 hours for processing purposes.
- The detaining officer must have reason to believe that the juvenile presents a serious serious risk of harm to self or others-**this risk must be documented.**
- Juveniles must be sight and sound separated from incarcerated adults at all times (WIC 208).

* Release Codes and definitions are listed on back of log.

A. Complete this section for each juvenile placed in secure detention.

Juvenile / Officer / Approved By / Location	Sex	Age	Reason Detained	Entered Facility	WIC 207.1 Advisements	30 Minute observations or 15 minute observations if intoxicated				When Released	Total Time in Facility	Type of Release Code*	Release Information
						Charge(s)	Date	Juvenile advised of	by: Initials				
Juvenile's Name:					Purpose of secure detention								Released To:
Arresting Officer:					Expected duration of detention								Released By:
Detention Approved By:					6 hour detention limit								
Location of Secure Detention:			Juvenile Secured to a Stationary Object? (circle one):	Yes No		Reason(s) for Secure Detention (circle all that apply): age; maturity and delinquent history; severity of offense; minor's behavior; availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection; age, type and number of other individuals detained.							

Juvenile's Name:					Purpose of secure detention								Released To:
Arresting Officer:					Expected duration of detention								Released By:
Detention Approved By:					6 hour detention limit								
Location of Secure Detention:			Juvenile Secured to a Stationary Object? (circle one):	Yes No		Reason(s) for Secure Detention (circle all that apply): age; maturity and delinquent history; severity of offense; minor's behavior; availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection; age, type and number of other individuals detained.							

Juvenile's Name:					Purpose of secure detention								Released To:
Arresting Officer:					Expected duration of detention								Released By:
Detention Approved By:					6 hour detention limit								
Location of Secure Detention:			Juvenile Secured to a Stationary Object? (circle one):	Yes No		Reason(s) for Secure Detention (circle all that apply): age; maturity and delinquent history; severity of offense; minor's behavior; availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection; age, type and number of other individuals detained.							

Secure Detention of Juveniles Log (Revised 02/10)

Supervisor Approving: _____

Date Approved: _____

This document is an EXAMPLE of a secure detention of juveniles log; although this information must be documented, there is no prescribed format.

Secure Detention of Juveniles Log

Instructions: This log shall be kept pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 207.1 (d)(1)(F). At the end of each month, the entries on the log of juveniles held in secure detention shall be tallied and entered on the Corrections Standards Authority form titled Monthly Report On The Detention Of Minors. Ensure that each juvenile is counted only once. Detention begins when the juvenile enters the law enforcement facility and ends when the juvenile leaves the facility.

Section A.

Detentions:

Information shall be entered for each juvenile placed in secure detention, regardless of the length of time. The "Charge(s)" for which the juvenile is detained must include an offense other than a status offense (see definition of status offense below).

Section B

Type of Release Codes:

<u>Code #</u>	<u>Description</u>
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|----|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Juvenile released to parent. |
| 2. | Transfer to detention facility. |
| 3. | Other type of release. |

Definitions

Status Offense:

A status offense is: runaway, underage drinking, possession of alcohol/tobacco, curfew violation, truancy. A juvenile detained on a warrant where the original offense is a status offense remains a status offender.

Stationary Objects:

Stationary objects include cuffing rails, rings, desks, tables, or other immovable objects.